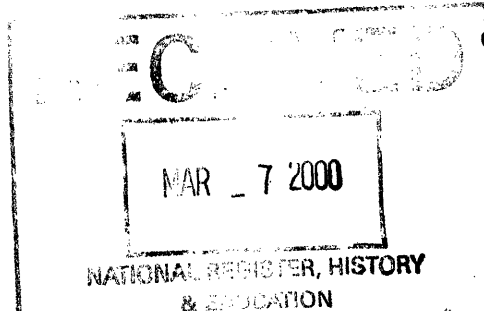


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions **SERVICE** to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Green, Alvin & Annie, House

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 8400 Danish Road

☐ not for publication

city or town Sandy

☐ vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84093

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

W. M. [Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

2/11/2000
Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

4/6/00

Green, Alvin & Annie, House
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ public-local
☒ private
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- ☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Resources of Sandy City, Utah

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian Eclectic
OTHER: crosswing

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: granite
walls CONCRETE: rockfaced block
vinyl siding, BRICK
roof ASPHALT shingle
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Green, Alvin & Annie, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The Alvin and Annie Green House, built between 1905 and 1915, is a one-and-one-half-story cross wing house with Victorian-eclectic detailing. The house sits on 2.02 acres at 8400 Danish Road ¹. Some changes to the facade of the house have not greatly altered its appearance and the house is in good condition and retains its historic integrity. The site was re-landscaped in 1983, when a pressurized irrigation system was installed. The current yard around the house retains many elements of the original landscape. The most noticeable of these are a large fir and two large spruce trees in the front yard. The largest of the trees is more than one hundred years old and was the first thing planted on the property. These trees have become a landmark in the area.

The foundation of the house is constructed of granite blocks eighteen inches thick². These also form the foundation for the interior walls of the projecting wing. The exterior walls of the structure are made of rockfaced concrete blocks³ laid in a running bond and lined with one row of adobe brick, making the outer walls approximately thirteen inches thick. The plain wood cornice that topped the concrete blocks has been covered with vinyl siding. The window openings have flat concrete lintels and sills. The original double hung windows have all been replaced with vinyl ones.

The primary (east) elevation of the house has been altered. The original uncovered front porch has been covered with an aluminum roof and posts (c.1980) and the concrete floor has been covered with redwood decking (1999). The pair of double hung sash windows in the kitchen were shortened and replaced with a single large window in 1982. An entry door from the front porch to the living room was removed in 1984 and that exterior rockfaced wall covered with wood siding. Vinyl siding was installed on that exterior wall in 1991 along with the vinyl siding that now covers the gable trim and front of the gable as well as the west and south facing gables. Vinyl soffits and fascia were also added at this time.

On the south side, the back porch was closed in using sliding glass windows and aluminum siding. The gabled roof of the 1979 west wing addition covers the back porch. Visible also is the cover over the domed top of a large underground cistern that was built at the same time as the house and is constructed of large granite stones. The cistern is still in use today providing culinary water for the house.

On the west, a large master bedroom with deck was added in 1979. This addition is not visible from the road. The west elevation of the original projecting wing of the house has been altered only by a small shed roof over the back door of the bedroom and the deck of the addition extends to the doorway allowing it to be used as an entry way.

¹At the time the house was built, the area was known only as Danish Town because everyone that lived on the road was either Danish or married to someone that was Danish.

²The property where the house is located is on a geological shelf or bench above a large creek bed that was created by the melting of the glacier in little cottonwood canyon and later as the waters of ancient Lake Bonneville receded, the spring run offs from little Cottonwood and Little Willow creeks. While much of the granite came from the quarry in Little Cottonwood Canyon, the rest came from huge granite boulders in the creek bottom. These were drug by horses up a gully at the bottom of the property by fastening a large chain around the boulder.

³According to my mother, Erma Green Conger, Alvin R. Green, using a mold, made all these blocks individually .

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Green, Alvin & Annie, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

In 1991 a detached garage was added on the north side of the house. The front of the garage is constructed with rockfaced sandstone blocks cut to match the concrete blocks of the house. The sides and rear are faced with vinyl siding. While somewhat obstructed by the garage, the north side of the house is still visible and has been unaltered except for those items previously mentioned. Due to the grade of the property, the north side allows the best view of the granite foundation.

The roof of the house is an arrangement of cross wing gables with the flanking gable extending from the projecting gable in a T arrangement and a lean-to extension on the west side of the flanking gable. The lean-to was covered with a gabled roof in 1979. The original wood-shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles in 1949. The house originally had two chimneys: one for a wood/coal burning cook stove flue on the south wall of the flanking wing and the other located in the center of the projecting wing for flues used by wood/coal stoves in the living room and bedroom. The chimneys were removed sometime in the late 1960s.

This cross-wing house originally had five rooms, a living room, kitchen and three bedrooms⁴. It now has eight rooms. An entry hall accessed both the living room and kitchen and still does today. The floors are the original wood tongue and groove flooring. The interior walls are made of two rows of adobe brick and plaster. A stairway from the kitchen accesses a small cellar located under the lean-to extension. The stairwell was lined with shelves used to store the family's cooking and eating utensils. The constantly cool temperature of the cellar allowed the family to store their canned and fresh produce and eggs. The original stairway and cellar are still used today. The attic space is large and could accommodate additional rooms, but was never finished.

The original five-room, cross-wing house, built by Alvin Green, has undergone some interior changes over the years. In the early 1930s electricity was brought into the house. A single light was extended on a cord in the center of each room. Because of the difficulty in running a wire in the solid walls, only the living room had an outlet.

Although a large underground cistern was built at the same time as the house, it was not used for storage of water until 1939 when plumbing for the kitchen was installed and water pumped from the cistern. In 1942, the first permanent cabinets and counter were installed in the kitchen⁵. No further changes were made to the kitchen until 1982 when new cabinets were installed and the pair of windows on the east were shortened and made into one large window. The kitchen still has the original plastered walls and the south windows have the original wood sills and casings. It also has the original baseboard moldings.

The stairwell off of the kitchen to the cellar still has the original shelves. The cellar is still used today for storage of canned goods. It also retains the original shelves. The long narrow bedroom on the west side of the flanking wing was divided in 1950 to add a bathroom to the house. During 1979, an addition for a master bedroom/bath was added to the west of this bedroom. A window was removed and enlarged for a doorway, leaving the rest of the exterior wall in tact. This small bedroom became a laundry room at that time. The original large bedroom in the

⁴At the time this house was built, the area, known as Danish town, was considered remote and rural. They did not have electricity or in-door plumbing.

⁵These were made by Weldon, Erma's 14 year old son. Erma continued to live in the house after her father died in 1938.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3

Green, Alvin & Annie, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

projecting wing had an outside door but no steps were ever built to make it useable as an exit until the deck was added in 1979. The small bedroom off of the main bedroom was used for storage after the children left home. It was later used for a forced air furnace that was installed in 1961.

In 1961 a forced air gas furnace was installed replacing the coal and oil stoves that had been used to heat the living room. Because of the solid granite foundation running through the main part of the house, the air vents had to be installed in the ceilings. At this time, the ten-foot ceilings were lowered to eight feet and the transoms above the doors were covered over.

No further changes were made to the house until 1984. At that time, the walls in the living room and the bedroom were furred out in order to update the electrical wiring. Also, the door between the living room and bedroom was removed as well as the door from the living room to the front porch. A hallway leading to the bedroom was created by dividing the small bedroom/storage room; creating, at the same time, a separate furnace room, a walk-in storage closet, and a linen closet. The three entry doors were replaced with steel case raised panel doors that matched the original doors.

Due to the grade of the property, the 1979 addition also added a basement area to that part of the house. This is accessed by an extension of the stairs leading to the cellar. The basement has a large storage area and one finished room. An outside door exits at ground level.

Green, Alvin & Annie, House
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1905-1940s

Significant Dates

1905

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Alvin Green (builder)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other Name of repository: _____

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Green, Alvin & Annie, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

Built between 1905 and 1915⁶, the Alvin and Annie H. Green House is significant under Criterion A for its association with the *Mining, Smelting, and Small Farm* period and the *Specialized Agriculture, Small Business, and Community Development* period of development in Sandy's and the surrounding area's history. The home is an example of the more permanent homes of the second-generation residents of the area. Architecturally, the house is significant under Criterion C as the only house remaining in the Danish Town area that was constructed prior to 1937. It is also the only known house in Sandy constructed of rockfaced concrete block, a building material that was popular during the first few decades of the twentieth century. The house also is the only one south of Creek Road that is still owned by a descendant of the original settler of the Danish Town area, and was certainly the most substantial one from the era. The house is in good condition and is a contributing historic resource to the area.

Architectural Significance

The Alvin R. and Annie Hansen Green House is representative of the major shift in Sandy community architecture. When the Sandy mining boom ended in 1893 and local commerce turned to agricultural business, construction slowed and quality of houses improved. The homes built at the turn of the century in Sandy were permanent structures made of brick, stone, or adobe brick with shiplap siding, and adorned with decorative woodwork of trained craftsman. This house is expressive of the level of craftsmanship attained locally during this shift to more substantial and elaborate homes.

Victorian forms were popular in Utah 1885-1915. The cross-wing house type was an important basic form of the Victorian house. The cross-wing house consists of two wings placed at right angles so the floor plan resembles either a T or an L. They are normally one-and-one half stories tall. The stylistic emphasis of the house is divided equally between the facade of the projecting wing and the porch fronting the main entrance in the flanking wing.⁷

In the years after 1880, the cross-wing house replaced the hall-parlor as the most common Utah house type. The style of the house also illustrates the early-twentieth century changes that were occurring in Utah. The cross-wing house type is important in describing the end of isolation of Utah in the late-nineteenth century. Rural areas were less isolated from stylistic developments occurring on both the national and local levels. The pattern book styles and standardized building components were available and easily adapted for use with local materials. The former isolation of rural areas was no longer an obstacle to building well.⁸

⁶Alvin did not believe in going into debt. He bought materials only as he had the money to do so or in some cases he worked for materials and labor. He did most of the work himself. According to his daughter, Erma Green Conger, this is why it took 10 years to complete the house.

⁷Carter and Goss, 37.

⁸Carter and Goss, 110-111.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Green, Alvin & Annie, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

After various attempts by individuals to make structures of concrete block dating back to 1632, buildings constructed of the material became common during the early-twentieth century. Harmon S. Palmer patented a machine for producing concrete blocks in 1900 and the manufacturing of blocks was made much simpler. Improved techniques for the production of Portland cement also facilitated the concrete block industry. Several patents were given for a variety of manufacturing devices and by the end of the first decade of the twentieth century possibly more than a thousand companies and individuals were involved in the concrete block industry.⁹ Apparently, concrete block-making machines were popular with the general public since establishments such as Sears Home Catalogue sold machines and plans for concrete-block houses.¹⁰

One of the appealing aspects of concrete block was its potential for ornamentation and imitation of natural stone. A mold for rock facing was even included with the Sears block-making machine. Of course those in the architectural profession condemned the imitative nature of concrete blocks and strongly discouraged the use of the product, as opposed to reinforced concrete, which they felt had great potential. Probably the most fundamental objection of professional architects was that the material was cheaper than stone and the argument boiled down to the issue of sophistication. It was precisely this reason that the material became so common with ordinary people: rock-faced concrete block was better than stone because it was just as substantial but much less expensive. Although rockfaced concrete block was popular for a couple of decades, by the 1930s, with the inception of lighter-weight cinder block, use of rockfaced block declined.¹¹ There are several communities in Utah that have at least one example of a rockfaced concrete-block building, usually a Victorian cottage, bungalow or small commercial building. The Green House happens to be the only known example in Sandy.

Historical significance:

Alvin R. Green was born in Butler, Utah, a small community at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon, March 1, 1877. His grandfather, Alvin Greeley Green arrived in the Salt Lake Valley September 19, 1847, with the Ira Eldredge wagon train. Alvin met and fell in love with Annie Hansen and they were married on February 28, 1900. Annie, born October 11, 1878, was the daughter of Andrew Hansen, Sr., a Danish immigrant who originally settled the area that would become known as Danish Town. About two years after they were married, Alvin was called on a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon church) to Texas. While in the mission field, his first daughter was born. After returning from Texas, Alvin and Annie began preparations to build a home on property owned by her father. Before the house was finished, more than 10 years later, Alvin and Annie had lived in three different two-room houses and had seven children. Two more children were born after they moved into their new house. Annie died on March 11, 1922, about two and one-half months after their last child was born. On November 18, 1922¹², about eight months after Annie died, her father Andrew Hansen, Sr., Deeded the property where they had built their house to Alvin.

⁹S.B. Newberry, "Hollow Concrete Block Building Construction in the United States," Concrete and Construction Engineering 1:2, (May 1906): 118.

¹⁰Early concrete block should not be confused with cinder block that replaced it in the 1920s. The early blocks were very heavy and experiments by various individuals and companies later resulted in a much lighter-weight product.

¹¹Pamela H. Simpson, "Cheap Quick, and Easy: The Early History of Rockfaced Concrete Block Building," Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, III, Thomas Carter & Bernard L. Herman, editors, (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1989), pp.108-118.

¹²Title abstract, Salt Lake County Recorder's Office .

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Green, Alvin & Annie, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Alvin was a man of many talents. He worked as a teamster hauling supplies to the mines in Little Cottonwood Canyon and hauled ore from the mines to the smelter. He worked in the granite quarry in Little Cottonwood Canyon and one in Wyoming. He also worked the silica mines north of Big Cottonwood Canyon. During the summers, Alvin helped with his family's sawmill until it was sold. He was the water master for the Green Ditch, one of the several irrigation companies that diverted water from Big Cottonwood Creek for culinary and irrigation use. He would spend most of the summers at Lake Blanch in Big Cottonwood Canyon repairing and maintaining the dam and monitoring the release of water. He also worked as a mason for Ed Tucker who was a prominent mason and builder in the area. During 1933 when the Depression hit and jobs were hard to find, Alvin went into the poultry/egg business, raising white leghorn hens and selling the eggs. The family also raised a large garden each year and had fruit trees. They had a cow for milk and raised pigs, sheep and poultry for meat. They were fairly self sufficient, using Alvin's income to supply those things they were not able to raise.

Alvin was also active in the LDS church, serving as superintendent of the Sunday school and Mutual Improvement Association (MIA). He had a beautiful singing voice and sang at many cultural events throughout the valley¹³. Alvin R. Green died March 8, 1938. His daughter Erma, who had taken over the responsibility of raising her brothers and sisters when her mother died, continued to live in the house. She married Everett Merle Conger in 1939, and raised her three children in this house. In the mid 1940s her son, Weldon, and brother, Almon, who lived with them until he was married, began to raise mink. They continued in the fur business until the early 1960s when subdivisions began to be developed close by. The property remained in Alvin's name until 1975 when his estate was probated and ownership went to his daughter, Erma. After Erma died December 6, 1982, ownership passed to her daughter, Gayle Conger, a retired engineering manager, who still lives here.

History of Danish Town

Until about 1870, when the railroad was extended to Little Cottonwood Canyon, teams hauling granite for the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City went through the area that would become known as Danish Town. However, the area was not settled until late 1872 when Andrew Hansen, Sr., a Danish immigrant, moved here with his wife and baby son. The first winter they lived in a dugout (a common practice) until a two-room log cabin was built. Three more children were born while they lived in this cabin, Christian, Annie and Mary. A short time later, Andrew Hansen, Sr., built a large two-story adobe and stucco house on the property. This was the only permanent first generation house that was built in the area. New owners of the property demolished the dwelling in the early 1960s.

Andrew Hansen, Sr., sold property to other Danish immigrants arriving in the Salt Lake Valley. One of these residents stayed in the area, the others became discouraged and only stayed a short time due to the lack of water and difficulty in clearing the land for crops. None of these other early residents built permanent homes¹⁴.

In addition to farming the land that he homesteaded, Andrew Hansen, Sr., worked at the granite quarry in Little Cottonwood Canyon helping to cut the stone for the Salt Lake Temple. His name is among those placed on the

¹³Gayle Conger, Family History of My Grandparents, (n.p.).

¹⁴Alice Hansen Covington, Danish Town Road, (n.p.).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Green, Alvin & Annie, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

quarry monument at the mouth of the canyon. He also worked as the gardener for several of the LDS church leaders who had summer homes near Wasatch Resort in the canyon¹⁵.

Two of Andrew Hansen, Sr.'s, children built permanent homes in the Danish Town area; Annie, who married Alvin R. Green, on the north and Andrew, Jr., on the south of their father's house. Andrew, Jr.'s house was torn down a few years ago when a subdivision was developed on the property. Several third generation homes were built in the area; of these, only two remain. They were built between 1937 and 1940 and are located at the north end of Danish Road. The dominance of Danes in the area persisted until about 1945 when Andrew Hansen, Sr.'s, farm, which had passed to his daughter, Mary, and her husband, was sold. But it wasn't until the late 1950s that the non-Danes started out-numbering those of Danish descent. Only two pieces of the original Andrew Hansen, Sr., property remain in the family. The rest has been developed into subdivisions and a large portion of the Willow Creek Country Club and golf course.

History of Sandy

The first half of the twentieth century was a period of transition for the city of Sandy. The mining, smelting and small farm era was being replaced by a more diversified economy. The transition began with the failure of canyon mines that fed Sandy's economy. Fortunately the local agricultural community continued to develop as better water sources were found seeing Sandy through the mining boom and subsequent depression.¹⁶ While hay and grain were the mainstay of the farming community, some farmers converted their fields to sugar beets, others went into the poultry business when the Draper Egg Producers Association was formed in 1932¹⁷. Some even survived by raising cattle and mink. Despite some successes, farming in Sandy during the first half of the twentieth century was mainly at subsistence level.

During this period, the majority of residents continued to live on their farms. They combined subsistence farming with other occupations, primarily cottage industries and mercantilism. The specialized agriculture, small business and community development period in Sandy was a time of transition from farmlands and mining industries to quiet neighborhoods and small town civic pride.

¹⁵Alice Hansen Covington, History of My Grandparents Andrew Hansen, Sr., and Anne Else Rasmussen, (n.p.).

¹⁶Balle.

¹⁷Rich, 169.

Green, Alvin & Annie, House
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.02 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 4/3/2/2/0 4/4/9/4/3/0/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEGINNING 80 RDS N & 1523 FT W FR SE COR SEC 35, T2S, R1E, SLM, NW'LY ALG DITCH 113 FT; SW'LY ALG FENCE 400 FT; S 10 FT W 129.1 FT; S 90 FT; E 300 FT; S 17 DEG 30 FT E; 56.5 FT; N 72 DEG 51 FT E 309.85 FT; NW'LY 51.7 FT TO BEG.

Property Tax No. 22-35-451-003-0000

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically, and continue to be, associated with the property.

☐ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gayle Conger & Utah SHPO Staff

organization _____ date January 21, 2000

street & number 8400 Danish Road telephone 801/942-2922

city or town Sandy state UT zip code 84093

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title Gayle Conger

street & number 8400 Danish Road telephone 801/942-2922

city or town Sandy state UT zip code 84093

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Green, Alvin & Annie, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Green, Alvin & Annie, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Alvin and Annie Green House
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Cory Jensen
4. Date: January 2000
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo no. 1

6. North & east elevations of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo no. 2

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

Photo no. 3

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

Photo no. 4

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing east.

Photo no. 3

6. North & west elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

ALVIN & ANNIE GREEN HOUSE

NORTH →

- HISTORIC
- NON-HISTORIC
- 1979 REMOVAL
- 1984 REMOVAL
- 1984 COVERED OVER

SCALE 1/8" = 1'

Drawn By: Gayle Conger

